SHRI AMAR SINGH: Hon. Minister, I associate myself with Brindaji's question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no system of associating with the supplementary questions.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I believe that this matter is going to be raised during Zero Hour and I will respond to it then accordingly.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the National Action Plan on Climate Change for which he has to take a lot of steps and has to protect us against climate change and global warming. We support that. But those steps may adversely affect the GDP growth rate as well as the *per capita* income as the reply of the Minister has stated. But we all know that to address the climate change many steps can be taken which can have very adverse effects on economic and industrial growth, *per capita* income, etc. As the Minister has himself stated, the developed world is not being cooperative. They are the polluters and they will do nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: The question which I would like to ask, through you, Sir, this very competent Minister, this very hard working Minister is: What is the meaning of flexibility which he has managed to get from the Lok Sabha during the discussion? My request is that under that flexibility he should not do anything which will hurt the national interest of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question does not relate to this question. Please don't answer that part which does not relate to this question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the question will be raised during Zero Hour. I will respond to it during Zero Hour.

*248. [The questioner (Shri Nand Kumar Sai) was absent. For answer *vide* page 22 *infra*.]

Energy Efficiency Mission

*249. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:††
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is ready to bring down its annual energy consumption by about five per cent in the next six years and reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by nearly 100 million tonnes every year through energy efficiency measures;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change gave its in-principle approval to the National Mission of Enhanced Energy Efficiency, one of eight missions identified under the National Action Plan on Climate Change; and

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Tariq Anwar.

(c) whether the Mission is going to introduce 'Perform, Achieve and Trade' mechanism which would assign energy efficiency improvement targets to the most energy intensive industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINGH SOLANIKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government of India has set a target of achieving savings of 5% in electricity consumption through energy efficiency measures by 2012 which amounts to an avoided capacity addition of 10,000 MW. In addition, the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), one of the 8 national missions announced under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, was accorded in-principle approval by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change on 24th August, 2009. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) seeks to reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions by 98.55 million tones annually after 2015. The total avoided capacity addition as a result of the implementation of this mission will be 19,598 MW.

The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) is market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings in excess of the target set that could be traded.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, my first supplementary question to the hon. Minister is this. The hon. Minister has given some reply to my question. But I will again put part of my question to the hon. Minister, whether the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change took up the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency at its meeting held in August, 2009. If so, whether any of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change is found to enhance the energy efficiency, in addition to the programme on the field being pursued by the Ministry of Power and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, as mentioned by the hon. Member, is planning in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an avoided capacity addition of 10,000 megawatt energy efficiency, a saving of 10,000 megawatt. The NMEEE is one of the eight national missions, which was accorded in-principal approval by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change on 24th August, 2009. The first part of the component is PAT - Perform, Achieve and Trade. It is a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness. It has been worked out for large industries. Sir, nine industries have been identified and they would be given consumption norms. A baseline data is being collected. It will be collected by the beginning of January. The industries will be requested and asked to perform in such a way that their energy consumption is reduced in three years' time. For that a certificate would also be issued to them.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: I would like to know whether the NMEEE has set out a comprehensive strategy to create demand for energy efficient projects, goods and services among Government policies and programmes to integrate energy efficiency process and prepare bankable projects to stimulate the Mission? If so, are were the other decisions taken? What steps are being taken to improve energy efficiency?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: A new energy efficiency programme is coming up in the country and for that, naturally, great amount of resources, around Rs. 74,000 crores, are required. A public-private partnership kind of a system is being evolved. There are two mechanisms for that. One is PRGF and the other is venture capital fund, which would, definitely, promote the scheme. Generally, we are not sure how much energy we will be able to save after investing certain amount of money. For that we need to create confidence. In order to create confidence, naturally these partial risk guarantee funds are created. For funding also, public-private partnership is being created by which resource mobilisation will be done. In the coming five years, in 2014, this scheme will be implemented.

Appointment of judges in higher judiciary

*250. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:
SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring changes in the procedure of appointment of judges to the higher judiciary and also intends to come out with a comprehensive Bill to deal with complaints of corruption against judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the procedure of appointment of judges would be strengthened to ensure that corrupt or tainted judges are not given promotion, etc.; and

(d) if so, to what extent the complaints of corrupt judges would be looked after expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anr. *Vs.* Union of India, and the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court dated October 28, 1998. There is no proposal at present before the Government to reconsider this procedure.

The Government is considering to bring in a new legislation on the subject of Judicial standards and Accountability of Judges. The details of the Bill are being worked out.

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††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N.K. Singh.